

**From:** [Brassard, David](#)  
**To:** [Myers, Clayton](#)  
**Cc:** [Hill, Elizabeth](#); [Becker, Jonathan](#); [Jones, Arnet](#); [Kiely, Timothy](#); [Wyatt, T.J](#)  
**Subject:** Regional Pest Information for Field Corn  
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## **Here is a snapshot from the corn cluster of regional pest information**

corn rootworms 13,831,000 acres treated

cutworms 4,500,000 acres treated

wireworms 1,696,000 acres treated

white grubs 508,000 acres treated

seedcorn maggot 299,000 acres treated

billbugs 208,000 acres treated

nematodes 69,000 acres treated

other pests 225,000 acres treated

Total 21,356,000 acres treated (30 % of all U.S. corn)

### **Regional Usage by Pest**

Approximately 65 percent of all acreage treated with at-plant insecticides is treated for control of **corn rootworms**. Corn rootworms are the dominant pest in every region and terbufos and chlorpyrifos are the dominant insecticides used for the control of corn rootworms. Terbufos, chlorpyrifos, fonofos, phorate, and tefluthrin, account for over 99 percent of the acreage treated for this pest.

**Cutworms** were reported by growers as the target pest on 21 percent of the at-plant insecticide treated acreage. Approximately two-thirds of cutworm treated acreage is reported by growers to be simultaneously infested with corn rootworms and/or wireworms. The Corn Belt is the largest user of at-plant insecticides for control of this pest. Chlorpyrifos and permethrin are the most commonly used materials for control of this pest. Terbufos is also used extensively for control of cutworms; however, its use is strongly associated with situations in which both cutworms and corn rootworms are a problem. Esfenvalerate, phorate, fonofos, and tefluthrin are also used for control of cutworms.

**Wireworms** are reported by growers to be the target pest on 8 percent of at-plant treated acreage on field corn. Approximately 92 percent of wireworm treated acreage is reported by growers to be simultaneously infested with corn rootworms and/or cutworms. The Corn Belt and the Other States regions are the largest users of at-plant insecticides for control of this pest. Terbufos and chlorpyrifos are the most commonly used materials for control of this pest.

**Minor pests** controlled by at-plant insecticides include white grubs, seedcorn maggots, billbugs, chinch bugs, and nematodes. Billbugs and nematodes are primarily problems in the southeastern states and are most likely to be treated by terbufos. White grubs and

seedcorn maggots are most prominent in the Corn Belt states and are also most likely to be treated by terbufos.